

Futur Antérieur

Formation

The *futur antérieur* is formed by using the future tense of the helping verb (*avoir* or *être*) + the past participle of the action being performed. The *futur antérieur* tells what the subject will or shall have done:

- *Ils auront fini avant mon départ.* (They will have finished before my departure.)
- *Nous serons déjà partis quand vous arriverez.* (We will have already left when you arrive.)
- *Les enfants se seront déjà couchés quand leurs parents reviendront.* (The children will have already gone to bed when their parents return.)
- *Demain à cette heure, il sera revenu de son voyage.* (Tomorrow at this time, he will have come back from his trip.)

Negating the futur antérieur

To negate a sentence in the *futur antérieur*, simply put *ne* and the negative word around the conjugated helping verb:

- *Je n'aurai pas fini mon travail avant minuit.* (I will not have finished my work before midnight.)
- *Il n'aura rien accompli.* (He will have accomplished nothing.)

Remember that pronouns remain before the conjugated verb:

- *Je n'y serai pas allé avant lundi.* (I will not have gone there before Monday.)

Questions in the futur antérieur

To form a question using inversion, reverse the order of the subject pronoun and the verb and join them with a hyphen. Use *-t-* to link two vowels:

- *Sera-t-elle revenue avant la fin de mai?* (Will she have returned before the end of May?)

To negate an inverted question, put *ne* and the negative expression around the inverted form. Remember that all object and adverbial pronouns must remain before the conjugated form of the verb:

- *N'aura-t-il pas fini le travail?* (Won't he have finished the work?)
- *Ne l'aura-t-il pas fini?* (Won't he have finished it?)

Le futur antérieur of most verbs is formed using *avoir*. *être* is used :

- with these 14 verbs : *naître/mourir, aller/venir, monter/descendre, arriver/partir, entrer/sortir, apparaître, rester, retourner, tomber* and their extended forms, for example; *revenir, rentrer, remonter, redescendre, repartir*.

Exemple: Je serai parti en vacances.

- with les verbes pronominaux.

Exemple: Je me serai trompé dans mon calcul.

Participe Passé

Le participe passé des verbes réguliers en *-er/-ir/-re* est simple à construire:

- Infinitif en -er – Participe en -é

Exemple: aimer – aimé

- Infinitif en -ir – Participe en -i

Exemple: finir – fini

- Infinitif en -re – Participe en -u

Exemple: vendre – vendu